REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,268—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 22, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 3 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisements will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AVA, 2,500 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Batten, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, PAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Batten, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st and 16th, of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	24	Without Food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	25	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	38	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

GRIFFITHS' NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT

possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc:—

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.
It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.

This substitute for White Lead received the highest praise at meetings of Society of Arts, London; and Social Science Congress; is used by English and German Governments.

The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received:—

PROFESSOR PHIPSON, says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."

LUTSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead, Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral towards Iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."

T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."

J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."

W. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 191, Hope-street, Glasgow.—"Covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to White Lead."

C. H. TOZER, Practical Decorator, &c., 56, Treherne-road, London.—"The best thing that has been brought under my notice."

G. W. BREWER, Decorator, 54, Crawshay-road, London.—"A beautiful White, far superior to White Lead. Will mix with colours White Lead destroys."

W. MALE, Painter, Oxton.—"Does not blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead."

For full particulars apply to

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER AND BERDOE
Seel Street, Liverpool & 107, Canon Street,
LONDON,
Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.
HARLEY & Co., Calcutta. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.
Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*a*) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th July.
GREELONG	1535	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(*a*) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2631	450	E. J. Baker	22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 3, Kalbadevi Road, next to the Govt. Book Depot.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at his late residence, Marine Lines, the property belonging to the late Surgeon Major A. M. Hoozes, Marine Battalion, consisting of blackwood furniture, glass and crockery ware, lamps, military uniforms, wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Also a collection of valuable medical books, and surgical instruments nearly new. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p.m.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

An excellent office brougham with powerful horse and harness. The above property is now on view.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE JOHNSON AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE of biscuits, jam, tea, billard table, theodolite, level, gun, disinfectant powder, English harness, piece goods, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their new sale room No. 6, Forbes and Meadow Streets, For by order of whom it may concern, the following:—

On account of the underwriters, landed Ex ss "Thibet and Peshawur" from Hongkong.

E N & Co.—(24 chests congou tea.)

Also few cases assorted Walker's Australian Biscuits and Johnson Brothers' Jam in tins (will be sold into small convenient lots to suit the buyers.)

Few dozens of disinfectant powder of sizes.

Theodolite and Level (Soundy and Co.) with stands, double barrel gun by T. Murcott, musical box, sewing machine.

A quantity of grey madapollams and Turkey red mule twist, &c, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—One full sized state billiard table with lamp complete, sets of English single harness, and fancy purdah carpets.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
15 cases T. red garments.
2 " 300 Dozen Cotton Socks.
2 " majenta dye.

115 boxes grand vin Chateau Lafite, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Latour blanche and Haut Sauterne in quarts and pints.

An invoice of fancy goods comprising crystal glass, candlesticks, vases, inkstands, toilet boxes, butter pots, cups and bottles, morocco leather money-bags, flower vases, carved wooden candlesticks, inkstands and boxes, glove boxes, gold embroidered and leather money purses, lady's gilt combs, hair dress pins, porcelain card trays, jewel boxes, Russia leather workboxes, glove, handkerchief, and match boxes, opera glasses, lady's silk umbrellas, wooden flower stands with porcelain vases, silver galvanised lady's work-tables, time-pieces, bronzed and gilt candlesticks and candelabras, &c.

Now on view.

On account and at the risk of Keekabhoy Heptoolla.
V. K. R. ex. 1394-1433.—1 case blue foolscap paper.
On account and at the risk of Hasenullee Abdoolallee.
M. F. V. B. ex. 221-6.—1 case colored surface paper.
On account and at the risk of Esmaljee Hussonallee.
M. F. V. B. ex. 252-3.—1 case colored surface paper.
On account and at the risk of Bazonjee Jamsetjee Poonawalla.
10 cases sulphuric acid in jars.
By order of Peermohamed Allarukhia and on account and at risk of Nayek Sitty Ramrow.

PM 66 Bombay { 1 case 9 patent sewing machines, shuttles and needles by W. F. Thomas & Co.

AT 2 P.M.

An English built Brougham by Thorn with a Deccan Gallop way and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a light Dogcart, a strong Hansom, Garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., at No. 2, Marine Lines, formerly in the occupation of Commander Robinson.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at commencing at 1 p. m., at No. 2, Marine Lines, carved black wood and French-polished household furniture, carriages plants, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, the UPPER PART OF A BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, for the Season 1878, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICTS around together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each on sale at the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

THE most extensive and unequalled selection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES ever imported into India, are now offered for inspection. They consist of CHOICE, UNIQUE and HANDSOME samples too numerous to mention.

Meerschaum GUARANTEED to be of the very best quality.

MEERSCHAUM
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

A large and novel assortment of the above to select from.

BRIARWOOD PIPES.
(J. N.) BRAND.

Just received an elegant selection of the latest fashionable styles and design.

SMOKRES' REQUISITES,
Consisting of
COMPANIONS, CIGAR CASES,
TOBACCO POUCHES, CIGARETTE CASES,
CHIBOUKS, CHUCKMUCKS,
&c., &c.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE
ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME,
MONDAY, JULY 22ND.

PROGRAMME.

1.—Glee.
2.—Duet.
3.—Song.
4.—Reading.
5.—Song.
6.—Song.
7.—Reading.
8.—Song.
9.—Song.
10.—Reading.
11.—Song.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Sailors free; others Re. 1
To commence at 8 p.m.

THE date for FINAL TENDERS for the PIPING only of the KHARAGHORA WATER WORKS has been EXTENDED to the 23rd August. The date for TENDERS for the MASONRY WORKS remains UNCHANGED.

J. C. POTTINGER,
Executive Engineer Irrigation, Gujerat.

Ahmedabad, 19th July 1878.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERED OFFICES of this Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 5, Hornby Row.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES, at its Registered Office, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, at the rate of Rs. 150 (One Hundred and Fifty) per share on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of September 1878, every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
20th July 1878. Liquidators.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

PRICED AT 10 ANNAS TO A SHILLING.

	Rs. a.
Upton's Armies of Europe and Asia	8 12
Disraeli's Novels, complete in 10 vols., cloth bound	18 12
Barnes' Diseases of Women, New Edition 1878	17 8
Miller's the House of Life	1 8
Birdwood's Paris Exhibition	0 10
Secret History of the Court of England from the Accession of George the Third to the death of George the Fourth	3 4
Bouwick's Egyptian Belief	6 12
Dawson on Daily Life	3 12
Lessing's Dramatic Works	2 4
Farrar's Saintly Workers	3 12
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French and Key	8 8
Do. do. Italian and Key	8 8
Do. do. German and Key	8 8
Fothergill's Antagonism of Therapeutic Agents, and what it Teaches	3 12
The Physical System of the Universe, an outline of Physiography, by S. B. J. Skertchly	4 12
Paris Originals; by A. E. Hake, Illustrated	8 12
Sebastian; by Katherine Cooper	3 12
The Old Church, What shall we do with it; by T. Hughes	3 12
Texts from the Buddhist Canon, commonly known as Dhammapada; by S. Beal	4 12
Owen's Elementary Education Acts, 1870, 1873, 1874, and 1876	8 0
Burns' Outlines of Modern Farming	7 8
Stanley's African Travels Through the Dark Continent, 2 Vols.	26 4
Lucas' Camp Life in South Africa	7 8
Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws, 2 Vols.	7 8
Treasury of Modern Biography	3 4
Ferminger's Gardening in India	10 0
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery	8 0
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-1858, commencing from the close of the 2nd Volume of Sir John Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, Volume 1st	12 8
Haug's Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees, Second Edition, edited by E. W. West	10 0
Constantinople; by E. DeEmicis, edited by Caroline Tilton	6 12
Golden Hours for 1877	4 12
Sanderson's Wild Beasts of India, Illustrated	15 12
Marshall's Anatomists for Artists	20 0
Markham's Great Frozen Sea	11 4
Clarke's Persian Manual	4 12
Bates' Central and South America	13 4
Ure's Dictionary of Science and Art, 4th Volume	26 4
Daily News War Correspondence, with a connecting narrative forming a continuous History of the War between Russia and Turkey to the Fall of Kars, 2 vols	13 0
Fontaine's Electro-Lighting	4 12
Todhunter's Mechanics, New Edition	3 0
Bishop's Voyage of the Paper Canoe	6 12
Tanner on Poison, New Edition 1878	2 4
Taylor's Treatise on Flowers	4 12
Life of John Eadie; by J. Brown	4 12
Round about the Carpathians; by A. F. Crosse	8 0
Sebastopol Trenches and Five months in them; by Col. R. Pack	5 8
Taylor's (Col. Medows) Story of my Life	5 12
Green Pastures and Piccadilly; by William Black	3 12
Erema, or my Father's Sin; by R. D. Blackmore	3 12
How to Learn Russian, a Manual for Students of Russian; by W. R. S. Ralston	7 8
George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist; by Samuel Smiles, with a Portrait	10 0
On the Theory of Logic, an Essay; by C. Read	3 12
Whitney's Compendious German and English Dictionary	3 4
The Works of Alfred Tennyson, complete in 1 vol	5 12
La Saisiaz, the two Poets of Crossic; by Robert Browning	4 8
Decameron of Boccacio, Ill. Edition	4 12
Mark Twain's Works, Artemus Ward's Works, Bret Hart's Works, each	4 12
Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign 1848-49; by J. H. Lawrence Archer	5 0
Hamley's Operations of War, Explained and Illustrated, New Edn., 1878	18 12
Hughes' Notes on Mahomadanism, being Outlines of the Religions System	3 12
Longmore's Gun-Shot Injuries	20 0
Ally Sloper's Guide to Paris Exhibition	0 12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for June	2 8
Cheresse's Advice to a Wife and Mother, each	1 12
Nare's Voyage to Polar Sea, 2 Vols	26 4
Dear Lady Disdain, a Novel	3 12
Linley Rockford, a Novel	3 12
Beazley's Tables of Curves	2 4
Kelley's Philosophy of Existence	10 0
Handbook of Gold and Silver	8 0
A Week at the Lakes	4 12
Monashan's Method of Law	5 12
Fawcett's Free Trade Protection	4 12
Heath's Fern Paradise	8 0
Martin's Life of Prince Consort, 3 Vols	40 0
Murray's Handbook of Travel-Talk	2 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

PRESENTS.

LADIES'

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Earrings.
Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelains.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Photo Frames.
Albums.
Envelope Cases and Portfolios.
Waist Bags.
Scent Bottle Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Silver Card Cases.
Ivory Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Silver Thimbles.
Gold Thimbles.
Scent Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.

WEDDING.

Electro-Plated Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Sets of Napkin Rings.
Salts.
Glass Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statues.
Ice Buckets.
Travelling Clocks.
Ormolu Inkstands and Pen Rests.
Albums.
Card Trays.
Sets of Liqueur Bottles and Glasses.
Lamps.
Sets of Table Glass Ware.
Sets of Crockery Ware.
Dessert Sets.

CHRISTENING.

Sets of Silver Cup, Forks, and Spoons.
Silver Cups.
Silver Mugs.
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Silver Bells and Choral.

GENTLEMEN'S

Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Sets of Muffineers.
Automatic Lamps.
Cigar Lamps.
Photo Frames.
Gold Snuff Boxes.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flanks.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Sets of Gold Studs.
Card Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Watches.
Gold Alberts.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of Drugs, Chemical Instruments, Druggists' Sundries, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Foods, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

DIALYSED IRON.—The best medicinal form of Iron yet discovered. Guaranteed pure and uniform in strength; equal to Bravais'. Excellent in infantile cases.

Per phial 12 as., and Re. 1-8.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.—A most efficacious remedy in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, Fever, and Blood Impurities. A safe and efficient aperient, superior to similar imported articles.

Per bottle Re. 1-4.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE. The whole of the alkaloids from Indian Cinchona Bark, purified from uncrystalizable bases, and prepared as a white sulphate; officially recognised as a substitute for Quinine; and possessing the same precision in effect.

Per ounce phial Rs. 3-8.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—A most trustworthy remedy; has stopped epidemics after every other remedy had failed. Very extensively used, and strongly recommended.

Per bottle Re. 2, and Rs. 3-4.

EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating tonic for adults. Enriches the blood, and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per bottle Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD.—A syrup of the phosphates of Iron, Lime and Alkalies: much recommended for constitutional and infantile debility, and as a tonic for mothers in nursing.

Per bottle Rs.

EXTACT OF CHICKEN.—As a solid essence of the flesh and bones of chickens without a particle of fat, this is simply perfect. It is never rejected by either infant or adult, and is therefore a most valuable nourishment when nothing else can be borne.

Per jar Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—The Extract of Meat for Invalids. No Bombay physician now orders any other: absolutely free from musty flavour, and will keep for an indefinite period, even if open.

Per phial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per phial Re. 1, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-8.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—Prepared from the finest Norwegian Oil, and can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle Re. 1-8.

COD LIVER OIL.—This year's supply has just been received from the Norway Fisheries direct. It is of beautiful quality, equal to the finest in any market. A great American authority pronounces the Norwegian Oil superior to that from Newfoundland, or any other region.

Per bottle Re. 1-4, per dozen Rs. 12.

CHRYSAROBINE.—The remedy for Indian Ringworm and all parasitic skin diseases. Sold by every respectable Chemist in India, China, Japan, and the Mauritius.

Chrysarobine Powder	per phial	8 as.	
Do. Solution	"	Rs. 1	
Do. Pomade	"	"	1-8

SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford loth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes..each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATSON & COMPANY'S
CLEARANCE SALE.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

CARPETS.

Several lengths of Tapestry
From 10 to 40 yards
Re. 1-8 per yd.

CRETONNES,
From 8 As. per yd.

FURNITURE CHINTZES
Rs. 12-8
Per piece of 30 yards.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN.

LACE AND LENO
CURTAINS,
From Rs. 6-8 per pair.

HUCKABACK TOWELLING,
8 As. per yd.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOOD POSITION offered to EUROPEAN LADIES. References required. Apply to A., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOUND in the Tramway Car a BUNCH of KEYS. Apply at Tramway Office, Rampart Row.

FRESH TURTLE SOUP at TEMPLE BAR for TIFFIN and DINNER TO-DAY.

ONE or two Gentlemen can have Board and Residence with a family in the Fort at Rs. 50 each. Address A. B., care of this paper.

HORSE—FOR SALE, a young Arab, five years, 14 hands, and a fast trotter in shafts or saddle. Price, with harness, Rs. 350. Apply to X. Y. Z.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS Iced Puddings, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE.

AN ENGLISH-built MINIATURE OFFICE BROUGHAM, by LAURIE and MARNER, in first rate order. Price moderate.

A Grey Arab riding HORSE, age 4 years, height 14-1, good paces, and would carry a Lady. Price Rs. 600.

A pair of well-matched Chesnut Arab HORSES, thoroughly broken in single and double harness, age 5 and 6 off, height 14-2½. Price Rs. 1,400.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MR. JERAMDASS KULOOMUL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Kran Carpets, and Bombay and Surat Work Boxes, Moorcedabad and Benares Vessels, &c., &c. All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on moderate Terms.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald,
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Sreaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Sreaton,
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
French Master—Signor Pedraza.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secre-
D. MACPHERSON, } taries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 20TH JULY 1878.

YESTERDAY'S commercial telegrams do not report any material change in the Home markets, and business here during the day has been very quiet.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo via Brindisi were delivered in London yesterday. Consols remain at 95¼ and French Rentes at 114¾. In Enfaced Rupee Paper there is an advance of ¼ per cent. in Fours and Fours-and-a-half. Fives-and-a-half are unchanged at 88. Exchange on India is quoted at 1s. 8¾d, which is a decline of 1-16 The market for Seeds in London is reported to be firm, at an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and 1s. per quarter in both Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed ex-Warehouse. Wheat is quiet owing probably to English harvest prospects, which are reported to be favourable. Coffee is firm at previous rates. An advance of 10s. per ton is quoted on both Ceylon and Cochin Cocoanut Oil.

In Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday an advance was established of 1¼d. per piece in 39 inch Shirtings and 3d. per piece in 9lb. 45 inch. Jaconets were also 1¼ per piece dearer. Yarns are unchanged. The Liverpool Market Cotton continues firm but unchanged, the sales yesterday being 12,000 bales, of which only 1,000 bales were Surats. Future prospects are in no way altered, the weekly figures again showing a marked falling off in supplies on the spot.

The quantity of American afloat is evidently telegraphed incorrectly, and 100,000 bales instead of 50,000 is more probably the correct amount. The position of Cotton is undoubtedly very strong, and notwithstanding the favourable crop prospects in America, an advance in rates before the autumn appears inevitable.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th inst. shows the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,570,000	2,170,000	2,339,100
,, Surats...	358,000	495,000	680,320
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	709,000	958,000	993,200
Do. London.....	12,000	37,000	46,470
American Afloat.....	50,000 (?)	60,000	75,000
E. Indian ,, ...	140,000	154,000	285,000
Total.....	911,000	1,209,000	1,399,670
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 5-8d.	6 9-16d.	6d.
,, Bale Dhollera ...	5¼d.	5 3-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference.....	1¼ d.	1 3-8d.	1 13-16d.

Yesterday's New York advices still give ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents. But October shipment has declined to 11¼ cents. per lbs. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts.....	4,000	4,000	5,300
,, Exports to U. K.....	6,000	7,000	10,000
,, ,, to Continent...	2,000	4,000	1,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,207,000	3,930,000	4,081,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,958,000	1,960,000	1,946,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,310,000	1,016,000	1,207,000
,, Stock at the Ports...	130,000	221,000	222,000

BAR SILVER is unchanged at 52¾d. to 52¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet at a partial decline of 1-32d. per Rupee. Transactions have been insignificant, but the Banks have shown more disposition to buy on slightly easier terms than yesterday. Our quotations in London are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 5-32d.	per Rupee
,, 3 months' sight..	1s. 8 15-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8 13-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	2·15	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged. In Paris yesterday's rate on London was francs 25·13.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been in active demand, and rates have advanced to Rs. 96 for Fours, Rs. 96½ for Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾ for Fives-and-a-half, and the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan is now quoted as Rs. 102¼.

In the SHARE MARKET to-day there has been rather less doing, and the tendency in Spinning and Weaving Companies Shares has been downward. Broach Mills have declined Rs. 5, Great Easterns Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 10, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 15, Mandvie Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, and Oriental Rs. 5. A sale of Bank of Bombay shares is reported at Rs. 747½. In Press Companies the only noticeable alteration is an advance of Rs. 50 in Apollo and Rs. 25 in Colabas.

In COTTON there has not been much doing to-day, but the market is as strong as ever, and holders show very little disposition to give way from our yesterday's quotations.

SEEDS are unaltered in value. Linseed is still quoted at Rs. 6-13 and Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7-13 per cwt.

WHEAT is unchanged at Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 per candy, for Best White and Mixed Rs. 36 to Rs. 37. There is still nothing doing for export.

FREIGHTS by steamer for Liverpool are again rather firmer, and £1-1-3 has to-day been paid for small lots of Cotton for shipment in the India, the only steamer now on the berth. For the Mediterranean ports there is very little cargo offering, but the nominal quotations are still £1-5 for Trieste and Marseilles and £1 for Venice, freights payable here at par. The number of sailing ships in port is rapidly decreasing, but the demand for them does not in any way improve.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged. Indenters are operating sparingly.

COALS continue very dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 p. ct	137
W. of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c.	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	747½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,328	£25	£19-10	6 do.	111

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	500	3,000	1,100	125 do	980
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	610
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	670
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	485
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	78
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,500	all	80 do	950
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	600	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	853	1,000	all	100 do	885
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	,,250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	17 p.c.	575 xd.
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Motuesli Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	345
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Samson's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	360
Scinde Press Co	400	3500	750	60 do	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.,Ltd....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	350	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	925
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,059
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	92
Bhowanigur M. and P. Company	200	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay Dyeing and Printing Co.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,079
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	200	all	15 p.s*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	75
Colaba S. and W. Co..	200	1,000	all	25 p.s*	800
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,025
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	900
Dharumsey Spinning & Manufg. S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,180
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,010
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	990
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	915
K. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	790
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	36
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	375
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,345
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,270
Muscgon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	660
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	800
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	390
Oriental	6,000	625	all	10 p.s*	770
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	1,250	all	75	1,190
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	965
Secunderabad Spinning	580	1,000	all	75 p.s.	950
Do. do. 4 Shares..	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	960
Soorla Mills	1,000	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21	8·0	p. c. 295
Do. New £20 Shares...	..	£20	13	0-14·0	do. 28
Ditto	..	£20	6	7·0	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	21	12·1	do. 33
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1	0·00	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19	6·15	do. 250

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·551
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	965
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—0)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.).....	80·9
General Direction of Wind ..SW, SSE, SE, SSE, SSW, SE, SW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	279
Fall of Rain	1·06
Total fall during the month	28·77
,, ,, year	49·34

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July... 0·32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP TRAFALGAR, 1,696 tons, Captain D. Johnstone, will sail to-day for Batavia, in ballast.

THE SHIP OMARA, 1,353 tons, Captain G. Simpson, will sail to-day for Portland, in ballast.

THE BARQUE STAFFA, 923 tons, Captain J. R. Rennie, will sail to-day for United States, in ballast.

THE S.S. CASTELLO, 1,482 tons, Captain G. K. Hore, sailed on Saturday last for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Rossell, sailed on Saturday last for Karrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Ajmoodin and child, and nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Down, Mr. Narayen Vithul, and six deck passengers.

THE SHIP WHITTADDER, 915 tons, Captain James M. Whyte, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Cochin, 6th July via Narrakel, with the following cargo :—5,127 bags rice, 105 bags turmeric, 65 bagsheads cocoanut oil, 569 bundles and 3,400 dholls coir yarn, 125 bags cocoanuts, and 25 bags paddy. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXTRA STEAMER FOR CHINA.

THE HALL LINE S.S. SPEKE HALL, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong, with a cargo of 98½ chests opium, 99 bales cotton, 726 bales twist, and general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Sorabjee Manuckjee Metha for Hongkong, and six deck passengers for Singapore.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Whitteadder.....	Whyte	Cochin, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
20	Beau Monde	Hawkins	Elephant Point.
	Indiana.....	Drummond ...	Liverpool.
	Bellona (s)	Breen	Liverpool.
	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee.
	Castello (s)	Hore	Elephant Point.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Coast and Calcutta.
	Speke Hall (s).....	Brand	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Barque Staffa, Rennie, to United States.
Ship Trafalgar, Johnstone, to Batavia.
Ship Omara, Simpson, to Portland.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
17 Africa (s)	.....	Bombay.
18 D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
17 Oriental (s).....	.....	Negapatam.
18 Mofussallite	.....	London via Coast.
19 Africa (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—600 bundles sheet iron, Kuverjee Jewanjee Guzdar.
India s—100 boxes tinned plates, Joseph Soares.
European s—150 boxes tinned plates, Hasmunlly Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.

Battle Abbey—23 bales paper, 2 cases glassware and 1 cask ink, Crawford and Co.
Cathay s—79 casks pale ale, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battleswalla; 20 boxes star silver (Rs 51,000), The C M Bank of I L and China.
Henry Balkow s—25 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee ; 9 cases cheese, Abdoolhoosein Mahamedally ; 10 cases corn flour, and 1 cask ink, R L Southern and Co.
Jeanie Douglas—171 cases window glass, Volkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Kashgar s—1 case glassware, Hajee Mahamed Ebram Hajee Jaffer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stockbridge—150 bales cotton, Manucklall Jumnadass ; 38 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 20 bags rags, Dewjee Govindjee.
Fannie Tucker—402 cwts linseed, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
India s—47 bales wool, B I S N Co ; 50 bales wool, Framjee Toolseedass ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Fallooji Cama ; 50 bales cotton, Rabinfcoolabhoy Khayraz ; 125 bales cotton, Padumsee Pitamber ; 56 bales cotton, Esverdass Custoorchund.

FOR LONDON.

Repse—202½ cwts myrabollams, Nurseo Khuttow ; 13 bales hides Hasum Noormahomed.
Cathay s—12,261 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 8½ cwts E teeth, Jairasbhoy Feerbhoy Khaluckdina ; 33 cwts D horns and 2 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Parpia.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1,500 cwts castor seed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—110 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed ; 4 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 11 cwts chundoee, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 97 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, N J Abraham.
Speke Hall s—2 pots sandalwood oil, Byramjee Sorabjee ; 1 pot sandalwood oil, Dadoo Mowjee ; 1 bundle spelter, Jairasbhoy Feerbhoy ; 55 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 84 chests opium, Ruskurun Rambilass ; 45 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlall ; 18½ chests opium, Jairasbhoy Feerbhoy ; 30 chests opium, Kedarnath Ramsamull ; 8 chests opium, Chacoumsey Sewsamull ; 31 chests opium, Mugonlall Purbhoodass ; 23½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 16 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khotseedass ; 26 chests opium Tarchund Lachmeesrad ; 6 chests opium, Jokhiram Jusraz ; 12½ chests opium, Roognath Juggonath ; 19 chests opium, Kurdwar Sewaran ; 45 chests opium, Custoorchand Chubildass ; 34 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 40 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 25 chests opium, Goolabroy Linganee ; 27 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 31 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 25 chests opium, Ebram Nogrdin and Co ; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram ; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 325 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 3 chests opium, Nopchund Nowrungroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—6 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlal ; 1½ chests opium, Roognath Juguath ; 28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT—JULY. 22.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

470-74—Fletcher and S—Muncherjee Cawsajee D vs Mithibai, widow Jefferson and Payne—Judges summons referred from Chamber.

LONG CAUSES.

500-77—Craigie, Laud O—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another vs M Framjee Cama—Ardaseer and M—Part heard.
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Manockjee Petit and another—Craigie Laud O.
137-78—In person (a pauper)—Hajee Dadoo, &c, vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo &c—Pestonjee K—Part heard.
94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Remington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Comedram Doolubram—Remington, H and C.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR Investigation under Section 468 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Guffoor Vullud V vs Roolsam.

For Investigation under Sec. 593 of Act X of 1877.
156-78—Crawford and B—Hemraj Luckmidass vs Veerjee Jairam

LONG CAUSES.

668-77—Balkrishna and B—Rudhabai vs Bal Bappoo and others —Crawford and B—In person.
646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.
198-78—Bhaishunker N—Motichund Harukchund vs C H Reynolds and another—Lynch and T.
100-78—Janardhan and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee C vs Arub Oomer and another.
726-77—Rimington, H and C—Nemras Notundass vs Shaik Essa bin, &c,—Macfarlane and G.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—V M Panday and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday and others—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

NEW LONG CAUSES.

269-78—Khunderao M—Pandoo Arjoon J and another vs Kumlajee Dadjee—In person.
271-78—Bhaishunker N—Khimjee Jeewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C and L.
274-78—Shapoorjee and T—Narronjee Waljee and others vs Hajee Harroon Hajee &c—Macfarlane and G.
276-78—Rimington, H and C—Hurry Gownjee vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

For Consent Decree.

787-77—Tyabjee and S—Mancorebai vs Bhanalee Dhurrumdass B—Mr Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

622-69—Macfarlane and G—Essa bin Khulifa and others vs Haji Mahomed Currin—Tyabjee and S.
235-77—J C Cama—Maneckbai and another vs P H Suntook and others—M M Munshi and Ardaseer and H.
17-78—Bhaishunker N—Nurrotamdas Bapoos vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G.
230-78—M M Munshi—Morarjee Jaitha and another vs Heerjee Ookerda and others—Rimington, H and C.
199-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally vs Memon Ebhram Oosman—Bhaishunker. N.
384-77—In person—Dewcobai vs Janabai and others—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Gubbins, Major, 3rd Cavalry H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.

July 19th.

Howarth, Capt, The Buff, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Cruickshank, Capt, R E, on leave, from Kurrachee.
White, Surg Major, on leave, from Indore.
Mauder, Capt, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, from Bangalore.

July 20th.

Vaughan, Lieut Col, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

White, Surg Major, from leave, to Indore.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 22nd, 5h. 7·2m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 22	.....	5 35	6 37	4 11 m 9 52 m	0 35 m 6 38 a
Tues. 23	English Mail expected.	5 35	6 37	5 17 m 10 38 m	10 53 m 1 43 m
Wed. 24	.....	5 35	6 37	4 27 a 5 42 m	11 37 a 0 7 a
Th. 25	St. James.	5 36	6 36	5 25 a 7 59 m 8 48 a	.... 0 35 m 1 33 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	9 6 m 8 12 a	1 43 m 2 55 a
Sat. 27	.....	5 37	6 36	9 56 m 9 19 a	2 47 m 3 53 a
Sun. 28	8th Sunday after Trinity	5 37	6 35	10 38 m 10 15 a	3 43 m 4 39 a

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1878.

THE FOURTH LECTURE of this series will be delivered on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, in the Lecture Room, University Library, at 5-15 p.m.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th July 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KLEINKNECHT—July 10th, at Poona, Helmi, the infant son and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Kleinknecht, aged 11 months and 6 days.
SWETENHAM—July 10th, at Bolarum, Major George Swetenham, R. E., of cholera.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—July 16th, at Coonoor, the wife of A. F. Cox, Esq., C.S., of a son.
EVANS—July 15th, at Mysore, the wife of G. R. Evans, of a son.
FOOTE—July 18th, at Madras, the wife of R. Bruce Foote, Esq., Geological Survey of India, of a daughter.
MONEY—June 19th, at 19, Clarence Square, Cheltenham, the wife of Ernle E Money, Esq., Lieutenant, XIth (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUNSFORD—KENNEDY—July 15th, at Emanuel Church, Kurnool, by Rev J Kilbie Stuart, M.A., Chaplain of Delhi, H S. Dunsford, Officiating D. S. of Police, Gurgaon, to Sophia Augusta Maria, only daughter of Lieut F. H Kennedy, Invalid Establishment.
STRACEY—ATKINSON—July 17th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Black Town, Mr. John Edward Stracey, to Mrs. Letitia Atkinson.

DEATHS.

FERMIER—July 15th, at Madras, Victoria, the wife of Mr. William Fermier, age 32 years.
HOLDING—July 16th, at Royapooram, Madras, Agnes Gertrude, the daughter of Mr. Robert Holding, aged 10 years, 11 months and 10 days.
PEREIRA—July 8th, at Coomlingram, Cachar, of bronchitis, James William, younger child of James and Elizabeth Peter, aged 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1878.

ALTHOUGH Lord Beaconsfield's change of front must have disgusted a very large number, perhaps even the majority, of his own supporters, the Conservative party will probably vote *en masse* against Lord Hartington's motion, which frankly declares that the foreign policy of England should henceforth be based on the principle of setting aside the Turkish Empire as a Power deserving countenance and support, and of recognizing the claims to self-government of the Greeks, and other subject populations of that Empire. The old Tories will be scandalized at this plain statement of the real effect of the Berlin Treaty. Yet it must be plain to all politicians who occasionally give themselves the trouble to reflect that the Turkish Empire is as completely played out as the Holy Roman Empire or the Monarchy of the Bourbons, and that any State which clings to its selliance simply burdens itself with a heavy load which may perhaps drag it down to destruction. The war of 1877 was the last throw of the dice for Turkey as a European State. Fortune pronounced against her; and the verdict can never be reversed. The great fault of Lord Beaconsfield is that, though his reason must admit this fact, he still tries to delude England by galvanizing the corpse of the Turkish Empire and representing it as a puissant ally. Turkey might have been resuscitated under English protection, if Lord Beaconsfield had had the courage to play "the great game," and to employ the military strength of the British Empire in overcoming the Russians. But, that opportunity having been lost, there is now no room for a compromise. The Liberal party are perfectly right in maintaining that there is no hope now for Turkey except in the development of the independence of Greeks, Armenians, and other nations which have long chafed under the Turkish yoke. Lord Beaconsfield, however, has wedded English policy at Berlin to the forlorn and barren design of upholding the integrity of the impoverished and impotent remains of an empire which the Treaty of Berlin has left to the Sultan. Every element of hopefulness in the condition of Turkey the English Ministry has shown itself determined to repress; and its secret Convention with the Pashas of Constantinople appears to be nothing better than a nefarious compact entered into by England to maintain the corrupt and oppressive rule of the Porte in its Asiatic provinces. It is easy to see how quickly the English name would be dishonoured by such an agreement, which, moreover, Lord Beaconsfield seems, with indicrous self-complacency, to have imagined it possible for English agents under the control of the British Ambassador at Constantinople to carry out without the help of a single soldier, notwithstanding the discontent of the Christians of Armenia, Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia, whose hatred of the Turkish Government must now have some activity infused into it by the victorious advance of the Russian armies. Most persons will agree with Mr. Gladstone that England would commit an infamy in accepting such a delusive responsibility, and that the addition to the island of Cyprus to the British Empire is not worth paying for at such a price. Since the conquests of Russia have been acquiesced in by Europe, and England has relinquished the pretension to guard the Turkish Empire as it was constituted by the Treaty of 1856, we are inclined to agree with Lord Northbrook in the opinion that to oppose the further progress of Russia towards the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf is an anachronism; and that the rulers of India should confine their attention to defending the real road by which an army might invade this country, that which runs through Persia. We make no doubt that Russia, having bargained for a cession of territory to Persia on the Turkish frontier, has exacted from the Shah more than ample compensation for this gift on the southern shore of the Caspian, and that Russian efforts at extension of territory will for some time to come have Herat as their objective point. It may turn out, therefore, that the men who have been sent to Cyprus, in furtherance of an apparently imperial policy which will never advance beyond the rudimentary stage, might have been more profitably employed in strengthening the defences of the North-Western Frontier of India; for England has finally resolved not again to act on the aggressive in its wars with Russia. This is the real keynote of the treaty of Berlin; and it follows that Mr. Gladstone is perfectly justified in denouncing the semblance of a vigorous foreign policy contained in the Anglo-Turkish Convention as merely put forward to delude the English public. Our own belief is that the interests of the British Empire have been sacrificed to the personal rivalry of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield; but the mischief is now done, and it is of no use to imagine that it can be remedied by the entanglement of England in fresh obligations to defend what is left of the Turkish Empire. Let us rather face the facts of the position, and try to make the best of the new policy. We doubt, however, if a majority of the House of Commons will vote for a direct motion of censure on the Ministry, as the cession of Cyprus has evidently answered Lord Beaconsfield's purpose for the time, by persuading the bulk of his party that he has discomfited Prince Gortschakoff. The more intelligent Conservatives will never believe in him again, but it will evidently take some time to make the rank and file of the party understand how their leader has jockeyed them. They turned round fiercely enough on Sir Robert Peel, but he touched their breeches pockets, and Mr. Disraeli was lying in wait to head a mutiny against him. It is, however, difficult to believe that the Conservative party, one section of which hates Lord Beaconsfield for having adopted Mr. Gladstone's policy as regards Turkey in Europe, while another, led by Lords Derby and Carnarvon, censures him for not having gone far enough in his Liberalism, will hold together beyond the end of the present Session, even if the Ministry survive the results of this week's Indian and foreign policy debates. A general election may therefore be looked for in the autumn, and it is possible that next year we may have a Coalition Ministry composed of the Whig leaders and the distinguished Conservatives who have been driven out of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet.

WE have received a remarkable little pamphlet from Calcutta entitled a "Trip through "Central Asia, by Bernard de Villeroi." We suppose that this name is only the author's *nom de plume*, for there is an air of unreality about the whole pamphlet which makes us doubt whether there is any truth in it from title-page to imprint. We were amused to see the Allahabad Jupiter criticising Mr. de Villeroi's pamphlet the other day with the greatest gravity; not a smile flitted over the critic's face; there he was, passing judgment like a Stoic pondering upon the mysteries of the infinite. The pamphlet is a skit; there can be no doubt of that; but it is a very clever one, and therefore of a kind that seldom sees the light in India. The author has a touch of Defoe in his composition. It is true that he does not show that marvellous perception of details which invests the fictions of the writer of "Robinson Crusoe" with that appearance of truth which it is almost impossible to cast aside before the attainment of the age in life when the genuineness of most apparent realities are suspected; but this is probably not because Mr. de Villeroi has not a realistic fancy, but because he has chosen to write a very brief story in a hasty way. Occasionally he gives tokens of a power of conjuring details; but these we shall point out as we follow him in his wonderful tale—a tale which rivals Captain Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva," and indeed seems to have been written for the purpose either of ridiculing that narrative of adventure or of according it the flattery that is acknowledged by imitation.

Mr. de Villeroi is very much afraid of offending the Russians. That is why he has published no maps with his little book. As he remarks—very truly, no doubt—he intends to visit Central Asia again, and his position would be very embarrassing if the Russians caught him and believed that he had travelled in these regions for the sake of picking up information and publishing it in a country ruled by a Government whose policy is or ought to be opposed to theirs. It appears that, having had some bad speculations in Calcutta, he determined to become a fakeer. He went to the bazaar and bought the wardrobe which a fakeer requires, and also a chaplet, a Koran, some soluble tablets, quinine, hydrochloric acid, chalk, and a little golden ink. Then he had his head shaved, his skin tanned, and waiting till it was sunset he took up his staff and chaplet, and trusting in the mercy of God, set out on his journey. His fate naturally took him to a railway train, in which he travelled to Lahore. Here he found his small store becoming exhausted, and casting about for a device to make money with, he found to his great joy that fever was raging in Wuzeerabad. Thither he went, and took up his position near a well, under the shadow of a tree. He pretended to be deeply engaged in the contemplation of his Koran, and awaited patiently the approach of the credulous. A lean woman came up, and he gave her a magical tablet, with a little quinine in it. Two days passed and no one came near him, but upon the third a crowd came. He tried to satisfy all their demands for magical tablets, which contained plenty of quinine, and they gave him some very small donations in exchange, although he observed Bunnians and other well-to do natives in the crowd. He resolved to be quits with the greedy, and prepared some charms written with fluid containing large quantities of sulphuret of antimony. A crowd again collected round him, and a Bunniah threw a copper into the fakeer's shell. He gave the Bunniah some charms, with these words—"Take these charms, "and as thy charity and kindhearted-"ness is towards those in necessity, so "may they work with thee and thine." Great was the tribulation in the house of many a rich man that night, "and many were the "cries of agony and torment by reason of the "hardness of their hearts." However, plenty repented and gave him gold, and he fled. Having made the fakeer's shell sparkle with yellow gold he set off for Peshawur, where he increased his store of drugs, and finding that healing the sick was a more profitable occupation than fakeering, he passed himself off as an inhabitant of Istamboul. Joining a cafila of merchants, he passed safely through the Khyber and reached Jellalabad. His fame as a physician had preceded him, for a person came to him afflicted with ophthalmia, whereupon he bound his head with a fillet, on which was written the seven signs of the zodiac and several pious sentences from the Koran, "but lest this powerful charm should "not have the desired effect, he administered a "powerful opiate and applied a strong caustic "lotion to the eyes." This cured the man, and great was the consequent rejoicing throughout Jellalabad. Getting tired of the life of hypocrisy he was leading, he told his entertainers that he would go to the mosque and meditate and afterwards continue his pilgrimage; but by this time the inhabitants

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MOTION BY LORD HARTINGTON.

LONDON, JULY 20.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington gave notice that he would bring forward a motion at an early date rejoicing in the Congress having maintained the peace of Europe and the partial liberty and autonomy of (the Christian populations of P) Turkey, but at the same time regretting the incomplete settlement of the Greek claims and the undefined responsibility incurred by Government without the knowledge of Parliament.

LOSS OF A BOMBAY STEAMER.

The s. s. Europa, of the Anchor Line, homeward bound from Bombay, has sunk after collision with the s. s. Staffa. The crew and passengers were all saved and landed at Ferrol.*

* [The Europa left Bombay on the 7th ult. with three deck passengers. When she left Bombay she proceeded to Kurrachee, where probably she took up more passengers than the three deck passengers alluded to.]

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

VIENNA, JULY 20.

It is denied here that Austria has engaged to guarantee the security of the European Provinces of Turkey on condition that the Porte agrees to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Hersegovina. The Turks not only demand a limit of the duration, strength, and area of the Austrian occupation of those Provinces but insist also on a suzerainty for them.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON BATOUM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 20.

The Russian troops are advancing on Batoum, where 8,000 of the population are prepared to offer a resistance.

LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Lord Hartington's motion will come on for hearing on the 25th instant.

SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday made a speech at a Liberal demonstration held at Bermondsey, during which he vehemently denounced the Berlin Treaty and the Anglo-Turkish Convention, describing the latter as insanity and duplicity and unworthy of Englishmen. He hoped the country would speedily judge the policy of the Government.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

According to information received from Constantinople, an amicable arrangement between Turkey and Greece is looked upon as certain.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The English harvest prospects are favorable.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 19.

The Hall Line Steamer Rydal Hall arrived here from Bombay on the 18th inst. The Rydal Hall left Bombay on the 19th of June, so that she has made the passage to Liverpool against the monsoon in 29 days.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 19, AFT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton.....	86,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	4,000	do.
Total Week's sales of Surats	6,000	do.
Amount forwarded.....	2,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	3,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	nil.	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	709,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	58,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	12,000	do.

LONDON, JULY 19, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera		
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.		
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-0	
8½ lbs. do.	7 1½	
60s. Mule Twist	0 9½	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1 8½	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½	
4½ per cent. do.	80½	
5 per cent. do.	88	
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½	
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	114½	
Bar Silver	52½ to ⅞	
Total coin in the Bank of France ...	£86,200,000	
Do. Notes in circulation	£93,000,000	
Arrivals: Antolia and Memfi.		

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 19, 10 A.M.

The barometer has fallen at all stations except Cochin and Colombo. The fall in the western Punjab exceeds, one tenth inch. The rainfall of the preceding twenty-four hours was small in amount; light showers fell in Bengal, Bombay, the Berars, Deccan and the Madras Presidency. The only rainfall exceeding one inch reported are Cuddapah sixteen tenths, Rajkot and Cochin one inch. Wind continues strong at Colombo and Diamond Island. The sea is very high at Cochin.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 21.

CANNANORE, 5-50 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W; thermometer max. 82; min. 72; W.B. 79; barometer 29·74; Fall of rain 2 inches 20 cents.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather wet and boisterous; wind S.W.S; thermometer 77·1; barometer 29·866. Fall of rain 2 inches 15 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SE. SW. Fall of rain 2 inches 12 cents.

VENGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SW. moderate; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 86 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	48 28	61 40	50 92
July 19 Friday	6	.....	.....
20 Saturday	1 24	1 83	1 90
21 Sunday	.....	3 23	2 72
Total.....	50 58	55 46	55 44
Fall up to 21st July 1877.....	.....	34 23	37 52
" " 20th " "	0 90	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 21, 7-37 A.M.

French Steamer Djemnah from Suez arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 5-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
France 3 "	215	"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has found his way back quietly to Gunnesh Khind.

THE Commander-in-Chief desires it to be notified, that the appointments of Adjutant and Quartermaster, being Subaltern's appointments, can be held by Captains only when in actual performance of the duties. They will vacate on proceeding on leave other than privilege.

WE learn that Dr. Robert Bowman, of the 3rd Regiment Bombay N. I., has been appointed Civil Surgeon to the Residency, Baghdad.

IN his reply to the Government of India's letter regarding the late Surat riots, the Secretary of State expresses his full approval of the course followed by the Government of India in establishing, under the provisions of the Bombay District Police Act (Act VII. of 1867, sec. 16), a punitive post of 110 men in addition to the ordinary police of the city. His Lordship expresses his regret that some persons of better social position than those of whom mobs are ordinarily composed appear to have been engaged in the Surat riots. Of the officials actually concerned in the repression of the disturbances the Secretary of State writes:—"Mr. Olivant, the officer in charge of the office of District Magistrate, appears to have acquitted himself, in a position of considerable responsibility, with great judgment and temper, and to have been ably supported by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Scannell. I notice, too, with satisfaction, that the latter officer and Messrs. Younghusband and White conducted themselves most creditably under very trying circumstances. I regret that two lives should have been lost; but both police and military behaved, in my opinion, with firmness and patience." His lordship the Secretary of State, appears from the terms of this despatch to be a mere echo of Sir Richard Temple. Of what conceivable value is the so-called "opinion" of the Secretary of State? It is not an opinion at all, but simply an indication of the utter worthlessness of State papers in these days, when men in office conceive that "loyalty" requires them not to do their duty to the State come what may, but to maintain the interests of the official caste at all hazards against the public interests. It is notorious that the riots in Surat were due to the stupidity of the officials; yet the Secretary of State can only praise them.

THE famine report, dated the 19th instant, of the North-West Province and Oudh, shows a decrease, during the preceding week, of the numbers on relief works and gratuitous relief amounting to 31,676.

SURGEON-MAJOR TOWNSEND, now on a special tour of enquiry in the North-West, at the instance of the Famine Commission, has reported that the large gang of labourers employed on the relief works at Agra and Muttra are in excellent condition, and that the rate of wage allowed—which has been so much discussed and in some quarters so freely condemned—appears to be ample.

THE Madras Government have telegraphed to Simla for the immediate services of fifteen military officers for famine work.

THE following resolution of the Cutch Council of Regency has been issued:—"It appears highly desirable to encourage the study of Gujrati, the vernacular language of Gujrat and Cutch, and to assist those who endeavour to improve the Gujrati language and literature by publishing original works or translations from English or Sanscrit. His Highness the young Rao has also expressed his wish to encourage the laudable task of forming and developing the current dialect of H. H.'s territories. With the object of carrying out the wishes of H. H. the Maharaja and the desire of the Council of Regency, it has been decided that two prizes should be given, after open competition, through the Gujrat Vernacular Society at Ahmedabad, every year. The value of the prizes will be from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 each. H. H. the Rao desires to pay for one of these prizes every year, on the anniversary of the date of his auspicious birth. The Council of Regency will pay for the other from the State Funds, on the first day of every Cutchi new year. The essays shall be an original composition, and a translation or adaptation from English or Sanscrit. The subjects of the essays will be selected by the Council of Regency in consultation with the Gujrat Vernacular Society. The Gujrat Vernacular Society will first examine the essays and send them up, with their opinion, to the Council of Regency. The Council, after taking such opinion into due consideration, will award the prizes to the essays they deem most deserving. The prizes shall be designated the "Rao Shree Khengarji" prizes. The subjects of the essays for each year will be declared on the two above mentioned days; and the successful prize essays, for the past year, will be announced on the same days also. The essays should be sent in within nine months, at the latest, from the day of announcing the subject. The Council of Regency reserve to themselves the choice of allowing the copyright to the author of the essays, or retaining it for the Durbar. These rules are subject to such alterations as may appear, from time to time, necessary and expedient to the Council of Regency."

IT is stated that furlough to officers in India will be re-opened almost immediately.

THE Kulu correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes, "Would not it be an act of justice on the part of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to extend the leave season for a couple of months? So many officers having been deprived of leave through the lying spirit "Jingo," and its High Priest Ben, it would seem only fair, now that the necessity for any more blustering has passed away, to grant general leave, say up till 1st January."

TAKING advantage of the opportunity afforded by the consideration of the Overland Mail contract, we understand that the Chamber of Commerce at Kurrachee two months ago addressed an application to the Post Master General at Home to the effect that, in any new contract for the conveyance of Indian mails, provision might be made for a direct service between Aden and Kurrachee. The Chamber in their letter draw attention to the altered position in which Sind, the Punjab, and most of the North-Western Provinces, Rajpootana and other adjoining territories will be placed, as regards postal communication with Europe, consequent on the working of the Indus Valley Line. They argue that, as a first consequence of the use of this Line, Kurrachee will become the natural and nearest seaport for all places north of Delhi. Bombay, they say, is 1,648 miles from Aden, Kurrachee about 1,435, from which it is apparent that a steamer bringing mails to Kurrachee direct, will be able to do so in nearly a day less than is occupied to Bombay; and, assuming that a faster rate of speed is arranged for than the present, in 18 hours more or less. The extent of country which would thus be benefited comprises Simla, Lahore, all the stations on the Punjab Northern State and Scinde Punjab and Delhi railways, the military positions on the North-West Frontier, and Kurrachee itself, for whose advancing commercial importance the Chamber claim special consideration. The economy which would thus be effected for Kurrachee, as compared with the present system, would be from four to five days, Mooltan three to four days, and places between Lahore and Peshawur two. Further, it is argued that an alternative line over the most dangerous part of the ocean is also a recommendation in favour of a regular steam branch service between the two ports—the distance from Allahabad to Aden, vis Kurrachee, being 2,957 miles, against 2,940 vis Bombay. The variations of the monsoon also favour such a route, whilst the general benefit from the acceleration of State despatches and ordinary correspondence would be very great. The Chamber also point out that there would also be a large saving in home mails for and from the Persian Gulf; and they urge that if their suggestions be adopted and a line established, the same speed may be stipulated for as that of the main line. In forwarding this communication to the Government of India (to whom apparently it ought to have been originally addressed) the Secretary of State desires that, after consultation with the Director General of Post Offices in India, the Government will, at their earliest convenience, favour him with their opinion of the Chamber's application.

THE following information on the subject of Court's Martial, supplied in the London Military letter of the *Pioneer*, will be read with interest not only by the army but by the public in general:—"I understand that the Select Committee of the House of Commons, now sitting upon the subject of a revision of the Mutiny Act, is making a thorough investigation into the whole subject of the administration of military law. They have already laid their hands upon some of the worst blots in the present system. The question of the liability to trial and punishment, incurred by a soldier making complaints, was inquired into a day or two since, and I understand that the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Mr. O'Dowd, rather caused a sensation by quoting the case of a man in India who got a year's imprisonment with hard labour for asking to have a letter forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief in India, representing some injustice that he believed he suffered in consequence of a decision of his regimental commanding officer. The committee were so struck with the oppressiveness of such a proceeding that they at once passed a resolution that no soldier should be exposed to punishment for making a complaint, unless it was clearly proved to be wilfully false and groundless. It is said that the committee will also recommend the abolition of regimental courts-martial, increased power (to 21 days' imprisonment) being given to the commanding officer, and the Horse Guards undertaking that greater trouble will be taken to cause that position to be filled by men of competence and judgment. I believe they were ready to carry out this compact so far as to displace existing commanding officers who are inefficient. I can hardly quite believe this latter part of the story, but I am assured, on very good authority, that it is correct, so far at least as the promise goes. As to its performance, that is another matter. It is also believed that there will be much mitigation of the severe punishments now given by military courts for minor offences, especially for bad language to superiors, arising from temper and not strictly connected with matters of military duty. Altogether there is fair reason for hoping that much of the absurd complication and cruelty of the present state of things will disappear, and that a valuable reform will take place."

DR. TINCKLER, whose wife recently died at Peshawur from accidental poisoning, has been permitted to resign the service. A local correspondent asks, "If there was anything suspicious in this unfortunate case, why was not the doctor allowed to stand his court martial, which I hear he asked for?" Dr. Tinckler intends placing his case before the medical faculty at home who gave him his diploma.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary, "I have only just read Mr. Andrew Wilson's book, the 'Abode of Snow.' It is curious to see how differently people view the same place. To me it seems that the difficulties of the Upper Chándra Valley are, in the work in question, to put it mildly, greatly exaggerated; the Shigri glacier is tiresome to walk over, as a mile and three quarters of snow and ice would be anywhere, but in noways dangerous. Also, a precipice on the road between Shigri and the Chilagaree stream, over which the author and his pony were nearly tumbling, is absolutely mythical and non-existent. Surely the Ice-King must cast a glamour over the Shigri valley; here is a traveller imagining a precipice, just as a former one imagined sapphires. The place must be enchanted!"

WE see it stated that the eminent townsman of Calcutta, Raja Saurendra Nath Tagor, has been created by the King of Saxony a Commander of the First Class of the Order of Albrecht, in recognition of his efforts in the cause of Sanskrit scholarship, and more especially in promoting the knowledge and cultivation of Indian music.

A LETTER from Dehra in a Calcutta paper tells the following story:

The runaway couple that I mentioned a short time ago have not been since heard of, but it is pretty certain that the honeymoon is being spent at Dehree, a Native State, the capital of which is about ten marches through the hills from Mussoorie. I think I told you that the lovely Miss R. left her two months' old baby behind with her amiable and complaisant father, Colonel B., from whose house she eloped with Mr. B in the dead of night, "unbeknown to me" as the gallant old Colonel remarked. Mr. B. evidently meant business, for bearing in mind that even in the midst of a honeymoon we are in death, he made a will leaving the whole of his fortune unconditionally to the fair but frail one who had made up her mind to share his fortune. This act of disinterestedness has since been rather discounted by a remark casually dropped by our local luminary of the Indian bar, to the effect that it is possible to revoke a will, and that the gay Lothario would have shown himself more magnanimously willing to 'do and dare' everything for his loved one's sake had he executed a deed of gift, which is irrevocable, in her favour. However, let us hope he didn't know anything about deeds of gift. The old Colonel was the only one of the family who refused to be comforted, for he wanted to know "what the deuce he was to do with the baby." To his rescue, however, came some friends of Mr. B., the gallant but, I believe, *not* disconsolate husband, in the shape of a married couple who offered to adopt the little waif, and accordingly came to take it away under instructions from Mr. B. The old Colonel at first refused to 'part,' as no written authority for the child's removal was forthcoming, but being a business man he agreed at last, provided he received a receipt for the little one, which should relieve him of all future responsibility, so he was soothed with "Received from Colonel B. a W. C.B. male baby, 2 months old, believed to be sound. Colonel B. is hereby relieved of all further responsibility in this matter." This form of receipt was rather repugnant to the feelings of the fair adoptress, but the old soldier, still clinging to the sporting traditions of the old Native Court of Oudh, where his palmiest days had been spent in horse racing and fighting with his celebrated breed of game cocks, which is still kept up at Serapore, half way between this and Mussoorie, insisted that this particular form of receipt would be more satisfactory to him than anything differently worded, and so his wishes were complied with. "All's well that ends well"—unfortunately we haven't done with this particular affair yet.

THE rainfall at Cherra Poonjee, Khasia, and Jyntia Hills, for the week ending 4th July, was 60·85 inches, 17·04 inches having fallen in one day. The total rainfall for the year up to the above date is 222·09 inches.

SIR ARTHUR COTTON'S examination before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Public Works, has fully revealed his views on irrigation. Some exact ideas of the scheme, to cost £240,000,000 sterling, which Sir Arthur advocates, may be gained from his answers to the cross-examination he was subjected to by Mr. Childers.

THE *Pioneer*—According to the latest accounts, Russian emissaries are still arriving at Cabul, and its Ameer is unwilling as ever to receive a Russian Embassy. Again, there seems no doubt now but that some massing or movement of Russian troops has lately taken place at Taskhend.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the revised rules issued by the Government of India for the regulation of grants-in-aid of the construction of churches and payments for sittings in Roman Catholic chapels at which British born soldiers attend worship.

NEWS has been received from Peking, that Chingchow, the Chinese Governor General of Manchuria, has been appointed Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the decision taken in anticipation of sanction by the Government of India to the civilians of Oudh shall receive the same special personal allowances as those drawn by the civilians of the North-West Provinces.

THE Government of India has just decided to open a forest school at Dehra Doon, a pet project of Dr. Brandis's, it is said. The school is to be under the direction of Captain Bailey, R.E., who is also to have charge of some of the forests now under Mr. Greig.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal of the Madras Government that the Provincial School at Rajamundry be raised to the status of a Provincial College, and that certain additions be made to the salaries of the head master and his assistants. The additional cost involved will be met by reductions in other educational establishments of the Presidency.

THE annual report on public instruction in British Burma for 1876-77 has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who regards it, on the whole, as very favourable. That the work of education in Burma is progressing rapidly is shown by the fact that, in 1876-77 there were only 20 schools of all kinds, and 2,317 pupils, while in the year now reported on the schools had increased to 1,310 and the pupils to 47,787.

THE Secretary of State has formally approved of the following Acts:—(1) Act XI. of 1878—an Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores. (2.) Bengal Act to amend Act V. 1866. (3) Act XII. of 1878—an Act for the further amendment of the Punjab Laws Act.

THE Secretary of State has confirmed the Government of India's recognition of Mr. S. E. Voigt as acting Consul for Austro-Hungary at Calcutta.

AS the account of the enormous size and force of the hail stones that did so much damage at Fategarh on the 13th April 1878 has attracted much attention from men of science, those who are in charge of the Agra Division on the subject may be interesting. The memo in dated 5th June 1878. The Executive Engineer reports, in reply to enquiries from the Superintending Engineer, "that the whole of the corrugated iron roofs of buildings A. and H. in the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh have now been repaired, no new sheets were required, but small pieces about 5 or 6 inches square were soldered on to the old sheets with a solution of zinc and muriatic acid; if Superintending Engineer still wishes it, 2 or 3 pieces will be cut out as detected and sent to him. The piece with the large hole reported by Executive Engineer as 4 inches diameter was taken to England by Captain MacKenzie, R. A., the superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, who proceeded on leave to join the Commissioner of the storm; he has been written to, and asked to return it, but although it looked quite 4 inches as reported when up in the roof with daylight showing through it, Executive Engineer believes when taken down and measured it did not exceed 3 or 3½. A piece of sheet has already been sent to the Inspector General Military Works with a hole in it of over two inches, but none of the holes in the buildings, although daylight was distinctly visible in 25 places, were anything like as large as the one in the sheet taken away. Executive Engineer is unable to give any actual proof that the hole was made by a hail-storm beyond the fact, that a hail storm occurred of most unusual violence, after which the hole was found in the roof of building A. In the Iron machinery shop the shooting was in perfectly good order before, only having been put up about 18 months ago, and being the highest building in that part of the Fort nothing could have fallen on it except the hail. The Chief Civil and Military officers in the station agreed in describing the stones as being as large as a man's two fists put together. A cowherd in the European Infantry lines was reported to have been killed, and one of the soldiers received a very bad cut on the back of his head. The nearest building to the iron machinery shop is a foundry, built a short time ago by the Factory authorities, and roofed with Allahabad pattern tiles, at least three-fourths of these tiles must have been broken, while in the European Infantry lines, where several of the subsidiary buildings are roofed with small country tiles, there was hardly a single tile left."

AN interesting report has been submitted by the Commissioner of Arakan relating to the localities in which Rubber is procurable within or adjacent to the territories of British Burma. The Commissioner says, "that the rubber which has this dry season been brought down for the first time to our Northern frontier by clans of the little known 'Shandoo' or 'Poor' race, is alleged by them to be received in barter from the 'Looshais,' but as these Shandoo clans are of the wildest and most suspicious character, it has been undesirable to press them too closely on the point of the locality from which they obtain the same, as several had never before seen an European, or ever visited us. If too much eagerness is evinced on the subject on first introduction to our new visitors, they will leave with the impression that, if we learn the source of the product, Government may occupy their country, and hence the information, meagre as it is, elicited from them on the point in course of casual conversation (for direct queries are out of the question) has to be received *quantum valeat*. The tribes who have recently brought down the trade mostly reside to the south and north of the 'Blue-Mountain,' and some in territory a large portion of which is unsurveyed and undefined." The Commissioner remarks that his own impression is, "that the Ficus Elastica's is indigenous to the above tract of country, and that the theory of their obtaining the same from the Looshais is a blind, because the natural outlet of the rubber trade from the Looshai country is Demigiri in the Chittagong hill tracts. The relationship of the above referred to 'Shandoo' tribes with the Looshais is the reverse generally of that intimate and friendly kind which would allow of their obtaining the rubber for which the Looshais for some years have had good mart in the Chittagong hill tracts." Indirect information supplied to the Commissioner points to the fact "that the 'Ficus Elastica' is to a limited extent indigenous to the tract of country about half a degree south of the Blue Mountains." He also expresses a hope of having time next season to learn more of and improve "our relationship with these independent tribes who mostly bring this article of commerce down, and who were heretofore only known to the Government as inveterate marauders on British territory," and that he will "then be in a position to afford more definite information on the subject." Doubtless, he observes "if the Arakan Hills is the *natural outlet* and not the adjoining frontier of Chittagong, as also if our border remains *quiet*, a trade in this new industry will be established. And that it may be regarded here as pertinent to the question, that when on duty at Chittagong in September last, he (the Commissioner) ascertained that for the last two years there had been a marked decrease in the amount of rubber exported from the hill tracts."

THE Madras Railway Company is severely handled in the following indignant "Extra Extraordinary," which was addressed to the inhabitants of Bangalore and vicinity on Wednesday last:—

The Manager of the Great World Circus is obliged to postpone the opening as advertised, on account of the gross negligence of the Railway Company leaving the wagon containing tents, &c., at some station between here and Madras. The freight on the total Circus plant was prepaid in Madras, with an assured pledge that it would be all here on Tuesday at 3 a.m., and although telegraphs to Traffic Superintendent Moss and other station masters have been sent, no reply as to where it is has been received.

JOHN WILSON.

Wednesday, July 17th, 1878.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Bombay N. I. at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Saison	Kuhner.
Quadrille	Militaire	
Selection	Reminiscences of	Bellini
Waltz	Den Liebem langen Tag	Rudel.
Selection	Op. Bellisario	Donizetti.
Galop	Valentina	Relle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AND READINGS AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—This evening an entertainment will be given at this Home, consisting of songs, part music, and readings, which promise to be sober, sentimental, and diverting. The admittance is one Rupee, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE HON. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, who had obtained three weeks' privilege leave of absence and who had proceeded to Poona, returned to Bombay yesterday. He will resume his duties this morning, and dispose of the charges that still remain against Mr. Dewoy.

SULTAN NAWAB JUNG BAHADOOR, Chief of Shahar Arabia, at present on a visit to Poona, has presented His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with four valuable Arab horses. Another horse of the same breed has been presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Member of the Bombay Council, all the horses have been sent to Messrs. Ludde Ebrahim & Co. for the purpose of being disposed of by public auction on account of Government.

THE CHUDDERGHAT MURDER.—All efforts to trace the murderer of Mr. Sheppard have hitherto proved fruitless. Several men have been apprehended on suspicion of being either the principals or abettors in the foul deed, and discharged for want of sufficient evidence, or there being no evidence at all. It may be feared that after all the guilty party will escape unpunished.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION.—The complaint preferred by Mr. Joseph Brown, who said that he was a Jew, against Mr. Isaac Cohen and his wife, for insult, annoyance, and using criminal force, was heard last Saturday before the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, and judgment deferred, but a counter-charge preferred by Mrs. Rosa Cohen against Mr. Joseph Brown for defamation was only partly heard, and the case postponed till to-morrow (Tuesday).

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Peer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a blanket valued at Rs. 10, the property of A. Spencer, Esq., and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Abdool Alli Assum Alli and Dassane Abdoola were on Saturday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb each to three months' hard labour for being found loitering at Shaik Abdool Doctor Street on the night previous, and not rendering a satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves.

A BUSIVE LANGUAGE.—Rustomjee Framjee Confectioner, obtained a summons on Tuesday last, against Hormusjee Dorabjee Cooverjee, for using abusive and insulting language towards the complainant. The case is fixed for hearing before Mr. Cooper on Wednesday next. Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Masani will conduct the prosecution.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—Storms are raging all about us, and we may hope that the concentrated heat which we had a few days ago may soon be reduced. It is very close, with a feeling of quietness during the day which no rain is falling, though the evening drives are delightful. Everything looks fresh and green, and the scenery about Poona is lovely now, with the broad river, the hills green to their summits, and the rich and bright green foliage of the trees. The water over the Bund is very high, but the fall seems very small as the river below the Bund is now so high. At the Holkar's bridge the river has a splendid appearance—broad and strong. The river is much swollen by Friday afternoon's rain.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 13th July 1878 was 4,06,396 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,10,866. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 13th July 1878.	Week ending 14th July 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 19,057	Mds 12,131	Mds 6,926	..
Amount	Rs. 14,825	Rs. 9,615	Rs. 5,210	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,08,109	Mds 1,87,373	...	Mds 3,66,968
Amount	Rs. 56,511	Rs. 2,44,854	...	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 12,3 1	" "	...	
Amount	Rs. 7,606	" "	...	Rs. 1,78,837
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 13,576	Mds 4,704	Mds 8,872	..
Amount	Rs. 7,058	Rs. 2,753	Rs. 4,307	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Rs. 1,463	Rs. 6,740	...	Mds 5,277
Amount	Rs. 5,286	Rs. 24,359	...	Rs. 19,120
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 7,140	Mds. 7,764	...	Mds 624.
Amount	Rs. 10,338	Rs. 12,684	...	Rs. 2,446
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds. 90,796	Mds1,40,121	...	Mds 49,325
Amount	Rs. 56,980	Rs. 76,910	...	Rs. 19,980
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,52,442	Mds 6,58,838	...	Mds 4,06,396
Amount	Rs. 1,60,304	Rs. 3,73,170	...	Rs. 2,10,866

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th July 1878 was 47,719 maunds, and in money Rs. 17,368. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 13th July 1878.	Week ending 14th July 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 364	Mds 743	...	Mds 379
Amount	Rs. 60	Rs. 517	...	Rs. 457
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 21,490	Mds 53,936	...	Mds32,446
Amount	Rs. 5,077	Rs. 14,709	...	Rs. 9,632
JAGGERY—				
Weight	Mds 26	Mds 459	...	Mds 433
Amount	Rs. 13	Rs. 165	...	Rs. 152
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 56	Mds 1,209	...	Mds. 1,153
Amount	Rs. 61	Rs. 3,056	...	Rs. 2,995
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 1,907	Mds 3,097	...	Mds. 1,190
Amount	Rs. 1,530	Rs. 2,493	...	Rs. 963
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 3,023	Mds 4,677	...	Mds. 1,654
Amount	Rs. 1,016	Rs. 1,920	...	Rs. 904
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,583	Mds 5,067	...	Mds. 3,484
Amount	Rs. 504	Rs. 1,351	...	Rs. 847
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 647	Mds 1,168	...	Mds. 521
Amount	Rs. 342	Rs. 493	...	Rs. 151
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 29,343	Mds 35,802	...	Mds 6,459
Amount	Rs. 10,960	Rs. 12,297	...	Rs. 1,317
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 58,439	Mds 1,06,158	...	Mds47,719
Amount	Rs. 19,583	Rs. 36,951	...	Rs. 17,368

THE *East* (a native paper of Dacca) gives the following description of a young Bengali barrister, who has lately returned from England:—"Baboo Annud Mohun Bose is an object of love and admiration to every Bengalee. He is a jewel in the veriest sense of the word. His simple sweet nature, winning manners, affability, and want of even a small modicum of affectation, which is so common to those who have been to England, have taken everybody by surprise. Possessed of a bright countenance and intelligent look, he presents a delightful and charming to all. He has practically shown by his own example that pride, vanity, and other blemishes of character do not necessarily belong to high intellectual attainments and sound education."

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 30.

For the Month of June, 1878.

1. FROM the 1st to the 18th the Teredo worked in the South Channel from 770 feet south to 133 feet north of the South Channel Beacon, and again from the 19th to the 22nd from 1,865 feet to 1,635 feet south of the South Channel Beacon in mud, clay, moorum, and stones. On the 18th and during the four following days the work was all but stopped by the heavy swell. To save further delay on this account the dredger was shifted higher up the harbour and worked off Carnac Bunder from the 24th till the end of the month in clay and moorum.

Details of the month's work are as follows:—

Days	25
Hours dredging	171
Barges loaded	1364
Tons dredged at 400 tons per barge	50,600
Cubic feet dredged at 20 cubic feet per ton ...	1,012,000
Distance run loaded, in statute miles	504
Working expenses per ton	As. 9·10
Do. do. per brass of 100 cubic feet ..	10·25

2. The diving and blasting operations were also considerably delayed by the heavy weather, nevertheless good work was done. The quantity of rock lifted from the "Narrows" was 334 tons at a cost of Rs. 5·68 per ton or Rs. 36·92 per brass, taking a brass to weigh 6½ tons.

3. The masonry and excavation contracts have also been delayed by the monsoon, which opened gently on the morning of the 14th, but the works were not affected till the 22nd, when heavy rain fell for two days, stopping all work. After that the work went on slowly till the end of the month. The rainfall during the month at the Dock amounted to 24·03 inches, the highest record in 24 hours being 6·45 inches.

4. The remaining portion of north harbour wall has been brought up above the surface and will shortly be ready for coping.

5. Entrances well forward, hollow-quoins and sides in progress.

6. The state of the masonry is as follows:—

Walls finished up to 91·00	L. ft. 5,885½
Do. above 79·25	133½
Dock Walls	L. ft. 6,019
Walls finished up to 91·00	L. ft. 1,109
Do. above 79·25	480
Harbour Walls	L. ft. 1,589

out of a total length of 1,590 feet.

Walls finished up to 91·00	L. ft. 181
Do. above 79·25	1,329
Entrance Walls	L. ft. 1,510

Quantity of masonry built during the month 68,900 cubic feet.

7. The material removed from the inside of the Dock to Mody Bay amounted to 9,614 wagons, or 14,421 brass, besides 2,525 brass deposited behind walls as filling. The average daily number of wagons brought from the face to Sip was 356; the greatest number brought in one day was 477.

9. The number of people employed within the Dock fence on the last working day of June was, on the masonary contract 1,276, on the excavation contract and on the Railway 621—together 1,897. The number on the average of the month, including those working in the quarries, &c., was as follows, viz:—

Men	1,536
Women	321
Boys	98
Masonry Contract	1,955
Excavation	2,113
Total	4,068
Barges and Prams	13
Carts	148
Waggons	90
Locomotives	3

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE CHAMELEON AS IT REALLY IS.

(*Madras Times.*)

THIS morose creature is *not* the prettiest of Indian saurians. His length, including a monstrous head and a rat-tail, varies from 15 to 18 inches. If you try earnestly to forget all about that ratty tail, thin, switch of a tail, he will appear to you more like a fish on legs than anything else. His eyes are large and have a look of absurd melancholy about them. What he subsists on I can't say; I don't think he knows either. A chameleon once swallowed a beetle in

predictable to indicate the graphic evidence of his rare qualifications as they are contained in Mr. Lyall's writings.

Whether we regard Mr. Lyall as an author of prose or poetry, it is impossible not to be struck with the admirable manner in which he has assimilated the chief facts and cardinal conditions of Indian life. He has steeped his mind and bathed his imagination in the rich glow of an Indian sky, in the atmosphere that envelops the temples and palaces which are the monuments of an antiquity mightier than that of Greece and Rome, in the religions and superstitions which divide Indian races, in prejudices which are gradually wearing themselves out, in aspirations which are still potent forces for good or evil. The web of his literary style is shot through with the changing tints of Indian life and thought. Superior to the vulgar trick of word-painting which suffuses style with what is called "local colour," Mr. Lyall gives to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear a marvellous reflection of the subtler features and the finer traits which the thoughtful student observes, and the earnest student would fain know. The essays which he had written in the *Fortnightly Review*—which do not so much merit republication as, in view of the immense value they would have as an educating agency in England, they demand it—are perfectly unique contributions to the history and literature of India. A popular writer Mr. Lyall is not, and if he can be said to have a defect as a writer, it is that his extraordinary power of condensing thought somewhat overstrains the attention of the reader. But it may be said without hesitation that to have mastered the articles with which Mr. Lyall has periodically enriched the ablest of English reviews, is to have acquired far greater knowledge of India, a far more correct appreciation of the conditions of Indian life, than could be conveyed by a library of what is popularly called instructive literature. Mr. Lyall is a leading member of that band of authors who have succeeded in impressing the educated English public with the idea that India, and the variety of profound problems which India presents, deserve the deepest attention, and will repay the most careful investigation of the student of moral, political, and theological science. After reading and weighing well—the two processes are not to be accomplished without considerable labour—such papers as Mr. Lyall has published in the *Fortnightly Review* on "The Religious Situation in India," "Missionary Religions," and "The Origin of Divine Myths in India," there are many persons who will be tempted, not perhaps quite justly and logically, to exclaim, Why should Italy, Greece and Palestine, to such an extent, monopolise the minds of our youth, when in England's Indian Empire we see the gradual operation of forces, the mighty evolution of principles, which contain many of the most momentous lessons of Pagan or Hebraic antiquity, embodied in a shape more magnetic and august? In a recent number of the *Fortnightly* there was a paper by Mr. Lyall on the influence of morality upon religious beliefs, which would have established the reputation of any writer on Indian subjects. There could be no better specimen of his style and calibre. The contrast between the moral attributes and duties of religion in ancient and in modern times—much of the spirit of ancient being convertible with that which is contemporary in India—the political importance of theologic sanctions, the compensating check which political necessity exerts upon theologic suppersitition, the interaction of popular morality and religion in India at the present day—all these were described by Mr. Lyall with not more of circumstantial knowledge and freedom from prejudice than admirable moderation and philosophic fulness. Take the following, the concluding paragraph of the paper, as a specimen at once of the literary power as well as the speculative fairness of the writer:—

"Nevertheless, if these beliefs are prematurely submerged we may have an awkward break in the continuity of theologic development, to which they appear unusually necessary; and it is not quite clear how this may affect morals. We may after all find morality in India, as elsewhere, looking dubiously at the ladder she has kicked down, and seriously alarmed at the decline of religious beliefs which has been the necessary consequence of her own rise. Or it may be that those are right who insist that Asia has always been too deep a quicksand for Europe to build upon it any lasting edition of morals politics, or religion; that the material conditions forbid any lasting improvement; that the English legions, like the Roman, will tramp across the Asiatic stage and disappear, and that the clouds of confusion and superstition will roll up again. Then, after all, the only abiding and immoveable figure in the midst of the phantasmagoria will be that of the Hindu ascetic and sceptic, looking on at the incessant transformation of men into gods and gods into men, with thoughts that have been caught by an English poet, and expressed in lines that have a strange Asiatic note—

"'All ye as a wind shall go by, as a fire shall ye pass and be past;
Ye are gods, and behold, ye shall die—and the waves be upon you at last.
In the darkness of time, in the deeps of the year, in the change of things,
Ye shall sleep as a slain man sleeps, and the world shall forget you as kings.'

There are other reasons which render this article valuable and typical. Mr. Lyall is not more a man of thought than he is of action. He has the temperament of the philosopher, but he has with it the true instinct of the practical administrator. His literary style bears the impress of his combination of gifts. He clothes the deep reflections of the ethical and metaphisical student in the precise and practical diction of the man of affairs.

To penetrate into India is to march into the heart of antiquity. If we can watch in the United States the working of that same democratic system under which we may some day live in England, we can in India note the picturesque illustration of feelings and prejudices, of social conditions and social divisions, which are of immemorial age, but which survive all with freshness and much of their force to the present day. The warrior chiefs of the East, full of fire and full of vengeance, the contemplative, destructive, philosophic dreamers, are portrayed by Mr. Lyall in a series of poems, which are in simple truth magnificent. The soliloquoy of a Hindoo ascetic watching the procession of the Prince of Wales at Delhi was originally published in an Indian paper. It is one of a series of poems which would form a valuable manual for the student of India as Mr. Lyall's prose compositions. "Theology in Extremis," and "Meditations of a Hindo Prince and Sceptic"—both of them printed in the *Cornhill Magazine*, the former in September, 1868, the latter exactly nine years afterwards—"The Old Pindaree" and the "Chief of the Rajpoot School," are beautiful as poems, but are not less remarkable for the capacity of which they gave proof in the poet of identifying himself with the nuances of thought and character of strange and dimly comprehended nationalities. "Theology in Extremis," is the reflections of an Englishman taken prisoner by the Indian Mahomedans in the Mutiny of 1857, who will not purchase life at the cost of apostasy from the faith of his fathers. It is not, as the poet shows, religious conviction, but English pride which prevents the doomed soul from repeating the short formula of Mahomedan faith offered him. The poem is a recital of his musings, and agonised questionings, "Is there a God, and does He care for men? What is there behind the terrible curtain? This is the last stanza:—

Ay, but the world if I could have said it,
I by no terror of hell perplext—
How be silent and get no credit
From man in this world or reward in the next.
None to bear witness and reckon the cost
Of the name that is saved by the life that is lost.

Of the "Hindu Prince and Sceptic," two stanzas will suffice to show the scope:—

And the myriad idols around me, and the legion of muttering priests,
The revels and rights unholy, the dark unspeakable feasts!
What have they wrung from the silence? Hath even a whisper come
Of the secret, whence and whither? Alas! for the gods are dump!
Shall I list to the world of the English, who come from the uttermost sea?
The secret hath it been told you, and what is your message to me.
It is nought but the wide-world story how the earth and the heavens began.
How the gods are glad and angry, and the Deity once was man.

Nor is Mr. Lyall less successful in a more epical and objective vein. Neither in spirit nor in graphic power can the speech which he places in the lips of the old Pindaree chief be surpassed. It breathes the atmosphere of battle. It clashes with the ring of steel. It illustrates in all their intensity the burning scorn, the unquenchable hatred of the aged warrior for the new rulers of India, "the hordes of hungry retainers, and well fed slaves of the quill" for starving yeots, starving Brahmins, and fat Hindus. At last he bursts forth:—

There goes my lord, the Feringhee, who speaks so civil and bland,
Till he raves like a soul in Johannan if I don't quite understand.
He begins by calling me Sahib, and ends by calling me fool.
He has taken my old sword from me, and tells me to set up a school.

Then the old Pindaree bethinks him of the days when the sword was the king of the pen," and he was twenty five:—

Oh! I rode on a Deccanee charger, with a saddle-cloth gold laced
And a Persian sword, and twelve foot spear, and a pistol at my waist.

* * * * * * *

My father was an Afghan, and came from Kandahar,
He rode with Nawab Amir Khan in the old Mahratta war.

Could any picture be more complete than that continued in the following stanza?

O, the chill of the pearly dawn! Then the crack of a sentinel gun,
The gallop and glint of horsemen who wheeled in the level sun;
The shots in the clear still morning, and the white smoke's varying wreath,—
Is this the same land that I dwell in—the dull, dark air that I breathe!

Again, bear the pent-up bitterness of spirit which finds relief in these characteristic lines—the last of the poem:—

Down in the street is a trader, my father gave him a bill,
I have paid that man twice over, and here I am paying him still;
He shows me a long stamped paper, and must have my land—
must he!
If I were twenty years younger he'd get six feet by three.
And if I were forty years younger, with my life before me to choose,
I wouldn't be lectured by Kafirs, or bullied by fat Hindoos,
But I'd go to some far-off country, where Musulmans still are men,
Or take to the jungle like cheeta, and die in the tiger's den.

To the same class of composition does the "Last Reflection of the Rajput Chief" belong—with its wonderful touches that call up a world of Indian landscape:—

The lofty wall which rounds
The green oasis kept with care—

the contrast between the blinding glare of the sand and the cool verdure of orange groves; the almost Æschylean figure of the "tribal demon's" image at the portal; the lines reminding one of the commencement of a chorus in the Agamemnon:—

Farewell the palace, to the pyre,
We follow widows of the dead—

the marvellous picture of the impending funeral; the echoes of battle which sound audibly; the reminiscences of a warlike youth; the established ascendancy of the English; the gradual dismantlement of forts and military strongholds, till nothing is left to the Rajput chief but the shade of his roof and a water-spring in a wilderness. Such are the stirring strains in which, as a poet, Mr. Lyall has introduced the English reader to the mysteries of India, and the great problems of Indian race. These poems are the worthy and more popular accompaniment of his prose writings. By both he has contributed to that good work which Sir H. Maine has in so conspicuous a manner advanced—the inspiration of the educated public in England with an interest in India—and no greater service for India or for England could at the present moment be performed than this. Mr. Lyall's writings are the best proof of his qualifications for the office which he now fills. As Home Secretary of the Indian Government he achieved a marked success, and there is every reason to believe that the success will be continued now that he holds the foreign portfolio.—*Home News.*

A KITTEN.—A boy at school, on being asked to describe a kitten, made the following graphic statement: "A kitten is chiefly remarkable for having like mad is nothing whatever, and generally stopping before it gets there!" That boy got a prize that half.—*Judy.*

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—On Wednesday, 27th ult., there was a numerous gathering at the Agricultural Hall to see the American champion attempt to break 1,000 glass balls in eighty minutes, each balls to be discharged from a couple or more of his own traps, and tail not broken in the air to be considered "a lost bird." Mr. Thomas Griffith, of *Bell's Life*, was timekeeper, Mr. Frank Richardson, referee, and Mr J. D. Dougall, jun., scored, each shot at the call of "fair or not" from the official. Details would be superfluous; the first 100 were broken in 6min. 1sec.; 200 in 12min. 39 sec; 300 in 18min. 31sec.; 400 in 24min. 44sec.; 500 in 32min.23 sec.; 600 in 39min.; 700 in 45min. 36sec.; 800 in 52min. 8sec; 900 in 58 min. 52sec.; and the 1,000 in 1h. 5min. 9sec. The "Captain," not hearing the call of time, broke five more before he was stopped. To appreciate the feat our readers must understand that the shooter had to load his own guns (three were used), every doubtful ball was given against him, yet, including misfires through bad cartridge, he only missed thirty-seven balls in all. He shot at 15 yards rise.

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CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaon State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways,
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nalhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nelgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nelgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anakari Chetram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arcoum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtesand back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies':—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Lahore Cargige Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Bhigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

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Ceylon (Colombo)..."Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
London .....Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbothams & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and, Railway Station, Balchore.
Gotacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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